

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN

The Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to
Saturday, Feb. 20, 1909

regarded as good
Foundry coke is burned longer. It is allowed to remain in the ovens for 79 hours. Foundry coke is made over Sunday. It was formerly thought that foundry coke must necessarily burn at least 72 hours but latterly some prominent foundrymen have decided that this is all a notion and that 48 hour coke is just as good. However as long as Sunday is observed in the region 72 hour coke will necessarily be produced.

Among the items of indebtedness to be met is \$193,000 for this county's share of the cost of building the Webster-Danoria bridge, a balance on the West New on bridge and sundry other big items.

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[illegible]

In the South, the number of poles declined in the early 1980s as many cross-country phone lines in other parts of the country. The use of poles impractical with present views are not made so great a priority. If low cost solutions include among the ten poles, those that are given rise to a surface application of poles to the new wire line and are not huge. The reports from the source for 1987 show that at least 50,000 poles or over 10 percent of the total number of poles received sound poles in the treatment. To enhance and to give companies bought a 15 percent pole and a 15 percent pole. Making a total of 230,648 or 10 percent of the total number of poles by the company.

[illegible]

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enactment of such a law

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style ash pan for the past year or so and it is expected that similar action will be taken by the lines west of Pittsburg.

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sel your coal land or property

Blossom-ash blown from overs by new process of compressed-air before coke is drawn

ANALYSES FURNISHED ON REQUEST.

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The Weekly Courier, \$1.00 a year

The county home Peter Johnson, 70 years old committed suicide yesterday. He was a migrant to the home last October and had been in communication with his native land Finland relative to securing funds with which to return but it is said aid was refused.

lows There was a time once in our country when we saw strange foot prints in the snow and my friend the

rails has been cut to \$20 which is \$3 below the official price.

How Theodore the young used as
student, practiced, improving.



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GASOLINE

ROBBINS TALKS ON USING EXPLOSIVES.

President of Scottsdale Mining Institute Discusses the Subject.

THREE FUNDAMENTAL POINTS

To Eliminate All Danger Might Mean That Explosives in Use Would No Longer Be Effective For the Work Required of Them.

At the meeting of the Scottsdale Mining Institute at the Y. M. C. A. rooms there one week ago last Saturday evening an interesting address was delivered on "What Explosives, If Any, Should Be Used in Mines," by President J. J. Robbins of the Institute. Mr. Robbins is Superintendent of the Franklin plant of the Lincoln Coal & Coke Company.

A discussion followed the reading of the paper and the question of mining law revision was also touched upon and, as noted in last week's Weekly Courier, those present unanimously favored the passage of the Boden law.

Mr. Robbins' address follows:

"We assume in the discussion that the mines generating explosive gases, referred to in the question, are adequately laid out equipped with a fan of sufficient capacity to meet extraordinary conditions that may arise. That currents of fresh air are driven to all sections of the mine, and that there is no accumulation of fire damp in any chamber. Thus the gas that is constantly being liberated is just as rapidly being diluted at the point of liberation. There it comes in contact with the fresh air, and is thus conveyed to the surface.

"With all these favorable conditions about us, we would not venture to assert that the firing of shots, or explosives might not at some time be attended with very serious consequences. But we do contend that in the nature of things, the likelihood of such results have been greatly minimized. The fact is they have been lessened in exact proportion as the causes that lead to the same have been eliminated. It is not always the known conditions that confront us in a well regulated mine that are most to be feared; but the unknown—those that are concealed in that part of the seam not yet benefited by the miner's pick, that is the source of great annoyance sometimes. For what we see, we know. What we see not, we know not. We cannot look into a coal seam for miles of light will not penetrate it, and therefore we can not know or determine the conditions that may be encountered beyond the face of the coal.

"It is true we may endeavor to theorize as to what conditions will most likely be encountered. In that event we would reason from what we know of existing conditions, in the hope of reaching a conclusion as to conditions existing in the realm of the unknown. Before proceeding further in the discussion, I wish to state three distinct fundamental propositions which we have learned from sad experience at great cost. A knowledge of these, if carefully followed by all employed in mines, would go much to eliminate the dangers.

First, a flame brought in contact with the atmosphere charged with a certain percentage of fire damp, will explode; second, a flame coming in contact with the atmosphere carrying a certain percentage of coal dust, will explode; third, if the atmosphere of one chamber of the mine be raised to the explosive point by the presence of coal dust, and a communicating chamber be filled with an explosive gas, and an explosion occur in either, it will ignite the gas or dust in the other.

"But I propose to go a step further in this direction, and submit another proposition. The length of the flame produced by an explosion depends upon the quantity of the explosive mixture. The area occupied by the exploded mixture occupies instantaneously many times the space occupied by it before it was ignited. It is this difference in natural law in the material world, the flame will follow the line of least resistance, and it may, therefore, leap across to a chamber not far distant containing an accumulation of gas and ignite it.

"All explosives develop force or energy. This is the agency we value above all others in an explosive; for this is the quality that enables it to perform the work we require of it, and we therefore measure its value by the amount of work it will perform. The development of any such power implies the generation of heat in proportion to the force it is capable of exerting, or that is required. The action of this force may be manifested in either of two ways—that is, it may be instantly or slowly exerted. If it is the former, it is developed with great rapidity. If the action be slow as in the latter case, but of equal strength, it will generate the same amount of heat, though the degree of heat would not be present at any one moment. It would be distributed over the time required to exhaust the force of the explosive, or overcome the resistance to it. This, it seems to me, would be one element of safety in favor of a slowly acting explosive, providing there were not other elements to threaten a change of favorable to unfavorable conditions. All explosives generate a flame. The size, intensity and duration of these depend upon the amount and character of the explosive. Each one is a distinct menace in an explosive mixture, and the collection or combination forms a triple menace in like conditions.

"From the foregoing it would seem that the safety explosive, to deserve the name, must be of such composition that it may be used in the atmosphere of a mine, charged with an explosive gas, and yet not disturb these conditions. It must either eliminate all these elements of danger, or so minimize their effect as to render them harmless. It must also be remembered that the effectiveness of the explosive must be preserved, and its usefulness not curtailed or limited.

"These have already, and are now eliciting the thought of many both at home and abroad; and we are assured that some advancement has been made along this line. This is evidenced by comparing the effects of black powder, an early invention, and those of a cartridge of No. 1 carbide, a recent invention. It yet remains, however, to be determined, whether the working units of any explosive can be preserved when the dangerous elements heretofore mentioned have been removed.

There is a possibility, and even a probability, that these elements are so intimately associated, and have such an affinity for the strength of the explosive, that their elimination would completely destroy its utility.

On account of the recent disasters, this impressed me as being an opportune moment to call your attention to some of these things. I trust we may continue our labor with the confident hope that the day will soon dawn when the many dangers that menace the life and limb of the underground toiler, may be largely, if not wholly, overcome.

The speaker paid a tribute to Mr. Howarth, a member of the Institute who was some weeks ago appointed State Mining Inspector to succeed Inspector Loufitt of Monongahela City, who resigned.

FIELD NEWS IN CONCISE FORM.

Over 40 per cent. of the ties recently purchased by the railroads of the country are oak, according to latest statistics of United States Forest Service. Cross-ties of Southern pine form about 25 per cent. of the total. Cedar, which is very durable, has been extensively used to take the place of white oak for ties, but it is so soft that it is readily cut by the rails. This necessitates the use of tie plates and other protective devices when cedar ties are used. A heavy tie generally consists largely of sapwood, which partly accounts for its lack of durability, but, on the other hand, allows a thorough and easy preservative treatment. In Germany and France, beech ties have been successfully preserved from decay, and are used very extensively.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has ordered 1,200 additional steel cars from the Cambria Steel Company for immediate delivery. The steel car business has received a decided impetus during the last 30 days and its improvement is a pointer as to what the railroads are expecting. They fully anticipate a volume of business which they could not handle with their present equipment.

The Saxton, Pa., stock of Joseph E. Thropp was blown in January 21.

The Mt. Pleasant Coke Company announces the appointment of Frank W. Hiltner as sales agent and headquarters in Pittsburgh. Mr. Hiltner will continue to reside in Greensburg. He was formerly connected with the Carnegie Steel Company.

A strike of 200 men at the Gallitzin, Pa., plant of the Taylor & McKeen Coal & Coke Company, temporarily crippled that operation but the management is securing other men while most of the strikers have returned to work. Most of the men who struck were coke drawers. They demanded an increase from 75 cents to \$1 per cord for drawing, and for coal and coke workers in the vicinity of Gallitzin have been idle owing to poor business.

Vice-President W. J. Richards and 40 of the mining and chemical officials of the Reading Coal & Iron Company from all parts of the Schuylkill region, found that bituminous coal dust was easily exploded; but in twelve similar tests made with anthracite coal dust, taken from the mines in that region, not an explosion could be produced.

The Bureau of Explosives of the American Railway Association has issued a circular calling the attention of shippers of explosives to a Federal law which prohibits the transportation of such materials on railroads without first informing the railroad officials of the contents of the package. The goods must also be packed in a manner prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The maximum penalty for a violation of this statute is \$2,000 fine or 18 months' imprisonment, or both.

The Burska Fire Brick Works has installed a new nine-foot pan at its plant at Mt. Braddock and is making other changes to secure better manufacturing results. Manager Herbert Watson says the prospects for increasing business are better.

On behalf of Uniontown men, N. J. Brown has obtained 1,000 acres of coal land in the Hopewell and Independence townships, Washington county, at \$100 per acre.

ACTIONS STARTED TO CLEAR COAL TITLES

Newly Consolidated Company Wants Rights to Property Clearly Set Forth By Court.

UNIONTOWN, Feb. 13.—To remove a cloud from the deeds for valuable coal properties in Luzerne township now held by the Republic Connellsville Coke Company, a combination of two companies, recently made by officials of the Frick company, equity actions were brought yesterday in the name of the above company against Mrs. Margaret A. Ledwith and the following minor children: William M. Ledwith, Margaret A. Ledwith, Mary L. Ledwith and Andrew B. Ledwith. The defendants are the widow and children of the late A. B. Ledwith, who died February 23, 1904.

It is set forth in the bill that Ledwith, acting solely as the agent for the River Coal Company, one of the companies recently merged into the Republic Connellsville Coke Company, secured an agreement from Maggie Carmack and others, heirs of David O. Allen, for the sale of a certain tract of coal in Luzerne township. This agreement was made December 3, 1901 and was entered on record.

Ledwith secured another similar agreement from A. A. Freits, who transferred an agreement from A. G. Swan and wife and James W. Hibbs and wife for the purchase of another tract of coal.

In both cases the deeds were delivered by the first parties to the River Coal Company, but it is averred that Ledwith in each case neglected to assign the agreements from himself to the company or to execute releases therefor.

The Weekly Courier, \$1.00 a year.

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Austin Coal & Coke Co., Plants 2 and 3.....620	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Yorkrun, Shuf and Bliner, 1,000
Colonial Coke Company, Smuck.....200	Struthers Coal & Coke Co., Fairbank Works.....260

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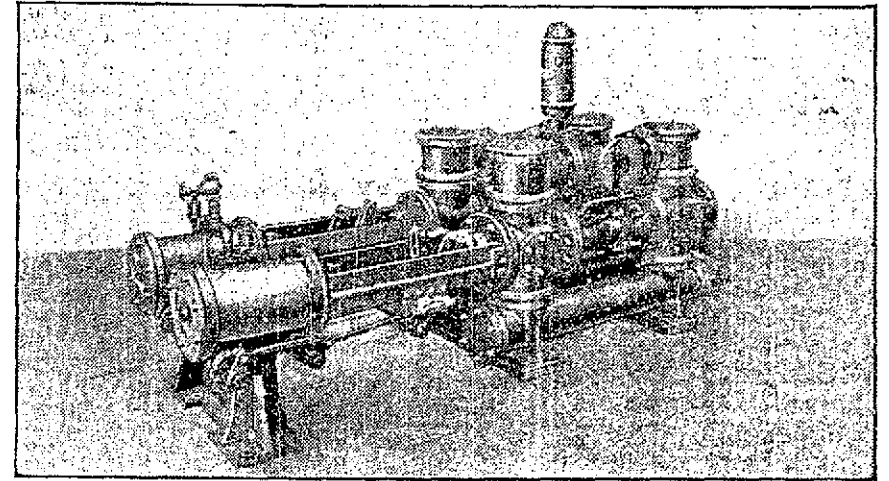
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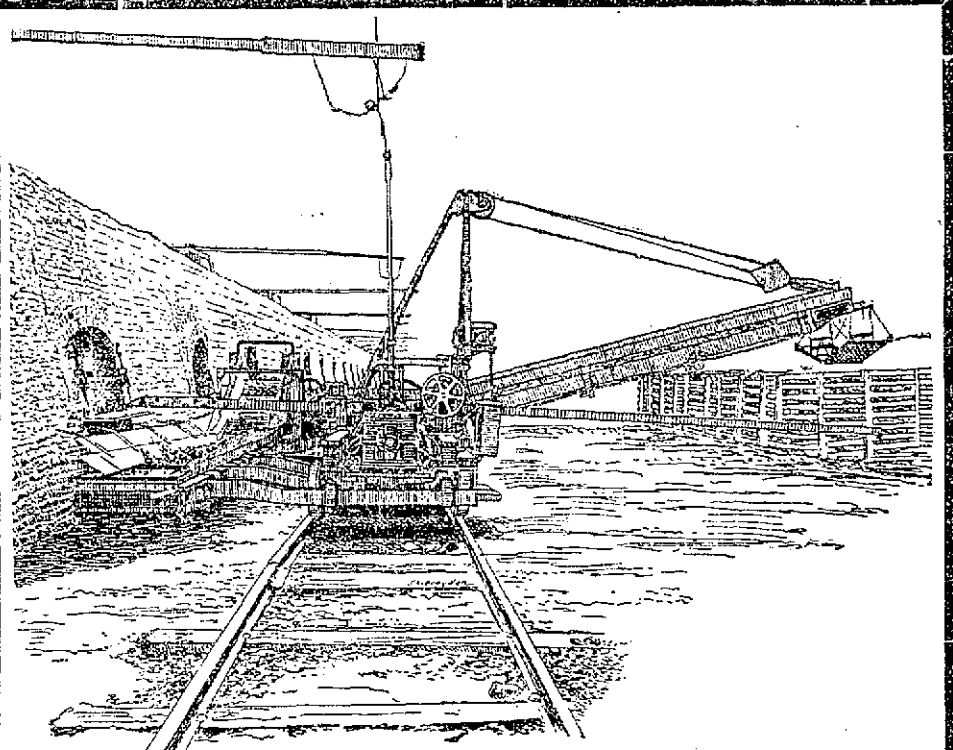
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